

MINING INDUSTRY OF ROCKIES HAS HAD GREAT YEAR

Activity Never Before Equaled
Characterized 12 Months
Just Closed; All Records
Broken by New Mexico.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Santa Fe, Jan. 2.—The metal mines of the Rocky mountain states have had a year of activity in many respects never before equaled. The preliminary statistics of production reported from the Denver and Salt Lake City offices of the United States geological survey indicate a marked increase in the output of each state over the production of 1914. While the tonnage of ore mined was generally greater, the large increase in total values was even more the result of higher prices for the metals. This increase in value of output over the corresponding figures for 1914 reached 81 per cent for Montana and 60 per cent for New Mexico. The total of those notable increases for the six states is estimated at more than \$115,000,000.

1915 was Montana's best as measured by total value of mine output of the metals. There was an increase in the mining of all the metals, but especially of lead and zinc. Even of silver the output of about 14,500,000 ounces was a record breaker, being due not only to the enlarged output of copper ore, which supplies the greater part of the silver, but the great impetus given to the marketing of zinc ores. The mines output of gold was valued at nearly \$5,000,000, an increase of more than 20 per cent over 1914. Montana's greatest asset is copper, the output of which increased from 233,225,649 pounds in 1914 to nearly 275,000,000 pounds in 1915. The mine output of lead increased to over 14,000,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of over 45 per cent, due largely to the shipment of lead concentrates and of residues resulting from zinc smelting. Zinc increased from 111,580,544 pounds (figured as spelter) in 1914 to 184,056,000 pounds in 1915. The total value of the five metals from Montana mines in 1915 was nearly \$87,000,000.

Colorado Increase, \$10,000,000.
In Colorado the mine output figures show a yield for the year of \$22,330,000 in gold, 7,980,000 ounces of silver, 66,644,000 pounds of lead, 7,100,000 pounds of copper and 100,000,000 pounds of zinc, with a total value of \$41,100,000. This is an increase of \$2,447,000 in gold, a decrease of 1,716,000 ounces of silver and 7,550,000 pounds of lead, but an increase of 206,000 pounds of copper and 3,200,000 pounds of zinc. With the increased average value of metals, except silver, the values show a decrease of \$1,380,000 for silver, an increase of \$200,000 for lead, an increase of \$340,000 for copper, and an increase of \$8,065,000 for zinc, the net increase in value thus approached \$10,000,000.

New Mexico Breaks Record.
New Mexico continued to advance as a metal mining state and the mine output in 1915 exceeded all records. The year's production is estimated at \$1,500,000 in gold, 2,632,609 ounces of silver, 3,951,900 pounds of lead, 72,000,000 pounds of copper, and 24,640,000 pounds of zinc. These figures represent an increase of \$228,000 in gold, 255,000 ounces of silver, 186,000 pounds of lead, 12,874,000 pounds of copper, and 6,237,000 pounds of zinc. With higher values for metals, except for silver, the total value was \$18,277,000, against \$11,049,922 in 1914, an increase of \$7,227,660. Copper has become an important metal in New Mexico, the state's total output to date being 318,000,000 pounds, of which the 1915 production was 72,000,000 pounds.

Great Increase in Arizona.
Arizona's mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc had a value of \$85,551,000, an increase of nearly 43 per cent over 1914. The increases were especially noteworthy in lead and zinc, the great change in the price of the metals making a difference of nearly \$26,000,000 in copper, \$400,000 in lead and over \$2,000,000 in zinc. The output of gold increased slightly, but the production of silver was a record breaker, the output increasing to 5,358,000 ounces in 1915, a gain of nearly 25 per cent. Arizona is the leading copper producing state and had an output of nearly 450,000,000 pounds.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with
phosphate before breakfast
washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin inside bathing. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are bilious, constipated, sallow, headache, or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured that will become real cracks on the picture shortly.

pounds in 1915, an increase over the previous year of nearly \$7,000,000 pounds, and in value nearly \$26,000,000. The output of lead increased 252,740 pounds in 1915, an increase of over 45 per cent. The production of zinc (spelter) increased to 17,729,000 pounds, an increase of over 21 per cent.

Utah Shows \$18,000,000 Increase.
Utah the mine output figures showed a value of \$35,000,000, representing an increase over the production in 1914 in all the metals of nearly 50 per cent or \$18,000,000. About one-fourth more ore was mined, increasing the total from 8,544,014 tons in 1914 to 10,725,000 tons in 1915. The mine output of gold increased to \$3,908,000 or over 19 per cent. Copper ores yielded the greater part of the gold, but large quantities also came from lead ore and siliceous ore. The mine output of silver increased to 12,724,000 ounces, an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and \$169,000 in value. The copper output increased from 122,380,000 pounds in 1914 to 150 per cent in quantity and \$11,450,000 in value. With the advance in prices, zinc ore was offered from many sources. The mine production of zinc recoverable as spelter aggregated 22,645,000 pounds, valued at \$3,224,000.

Over 50 Per Cent Increase for Idaho.
The value of the increase in output of metals in Idaho was over 53 per cent, with a total production of \$37,780,000. The gold production was nearly the same as in 1914, silver increased about 4 per cent in quantity although it decreased in value. Copper increased from 6,445,187 pounds in 1914 to 7,169,000 pounds in 1915. The great increase in the total value of Idaho's metal output, amounting to more than \$13,000,000, was due largely to the increased price of lead and zinc. The production of lead was 377,000 pounds, an increase of 81 per cent, and the value of the output was nearly \$4,000,000. The production of zinc (as spelter) was 50,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$11,000,000.

MOVIES GIVEN TO EDUCATE ALL KINDS OF FOLKS

Bureau of Commercial Economics Endeavoring to Instruct Public on Many Matters of Vital Interest.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Washington, Jan. 2.—Many people are doubting the importance of the great and important work done by the bureau of commercial economics of the department of public instruction in conveying to the public by the graphic method of photography the production of things in common use, how they are made and under what conditions.

The bureau of commercial economics is an association of the government's institutions, producers and transportation lines of America and other countries to engage in disseminating geographical, commercial, industrial and vocational information by means of photography. Universities and prominent colleges throughout the United States and America are co-operators and distributing points.

The bureau aims to disclose the production and manufacture of articles in common use, to reveal the source of supply and follow the raw material to the finished product, as for instance sheep on the ranges, wooling and shearing, and then following the bale of wool through all the processes to the making of cloth and clothing and the felt to the tannery, and thence to the manufacture of shoes and gloves and commercial leather. The flesh of the sheep is shown through the time of the packing houses until its preparation for the table and all the by products are disposed of. The same method is used to the cattle industry.

Interesting Films Shown.
Films show the making of glassware from sand, china in all forms from clay, and linen from the planting of flax and cotton garments from the sowing of the seed. All fields of human effort, in industrial lines, are thus disclosed through the medium of motion pictures.

Surgical, medical and medicinal drug films are circulated by the bureau, if they have been approved by the medical societies.

City sanitation, civic betterment and welfare and educational methods are all subjects available.

Purely technical films of architectural or engineering construction, of chemical process, industrial or agricultural, of astronomical observations, of the X-ray and its applications, of hydrodynamics, gravity, human anatomy, etc., have been made.

Geographic, scenic, fish, birds and animal life; forest and bird reservation films are available, likewise films illustrating the customs and habits of people and races of other lands.

CREW OF LAUNCH IN CUSTODY OF WARSHIP

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 2.—The launch Calypso, which sailed from San Pedro December 27, the crew of which is sought by the deputy United States marshal at Los Angeles, is in the custody of the cruiser New Orleans at Laredo, Texas, California, according to a radiogram received here today from Admiral Winslow.

Upon advice of Admiral Winslow the department of justice at Washington is reported to have taken up the question of Calypso's seizure with the navy department with a view to authorizing the commander of the New Orleans to bring the vessel and crew back to the United States.

YUAN SHI KAI NOW ADDRESSED AS EMPEROR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Peking, Jan. 2.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of China, who has accepted the proffer of an emperor's crown upon "request" of various elements in the nation, entered the palace in the imperial yellow chair, set on the throne and was addressed as "the imperial majesty" at the New Year's day reception given for Chinese officials. He is already addressed as emperor by the Chinese, although the formal coronation ceremony has not taken place.

VON HINDENBURG CAN'T SEE EARLY END OF STRUGGLE

German Field Marshal Reviews Conditions for Representative of Austrian Paper and Gives His Reasons.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Vienna, Dec. 14.—Field Marshal General von Hindenburg does not believe that the end of the European war is imminent, according to a statement he made to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, who, on the occasion of the interview, dined with the general.

"The French," said the field marshal, "still want Alsace-Lorraine, when we hold Lorraine instead of their being in possession of Strasbourg. That is hardly a normal mental makeup. But if they want Alsace-Lorraine so badly why don't they come and get it? The French have no sense in continuing the war despite the fact that two lords make beautiful peace speeches. Of course, from India come reports which should place a damper upon the war spirit of the English, but we must wait to see if these reports are true. At any rate England has an Achilles' heel, and when I say this I don't think of India alone."

The Russian czar and his government also want to continue the war, and the oft-announced revolution keeps people waiting. The odd feature of the situation is that none of these nations notice that they are sacrificing themselves for England. In short, it does not look like peace."

Can't Sheath Sword.

"Germany cannot sheath her sword. Certainly, there is no German who would not hail with joy the moment when this horrible spilling of blood shall have come to an end. But we are not to blame for the future spilling of blood. They plunged us into this war and now they oblige us to continue it. Can Germany make peace overtures? Such overtures would be interpreted as a sign of weakness, and the entire host of press 'howls' shouts 'Germany can't go any further and has to beg for peace.' We are obliged, therefore, to continue fighting until our antagonists are convinced of their defeat, which today they do not yet believe."

"Germany must now show that she is tired of the war, and what is more we are tired of the war. The situation is constantly improving for us. Even the road to the Orient is now open. For us it is not a question of seeing this thing through, of preserving, but of being victorious."

Speaking of the military situation von Hindenburg said that the tactical position of the German forces was "excellent." The German troops in the east occupied a most favorable strategic line. His plans for the future, the field marshal would not touch upon. The Russian army still had "human material," he said, "but the military value of this material is considerably lower than that of the Russian soldiers during the first year of the war. The broth is getting thinner. For that reason it is quite swiftable when the outside force speaks of the organization of new Russian armies. With the reserves who are now being called in, the Russians can do no more than fill up the organizations already existing. New armies cannot be formed of them. The lack of officers, too, would prevent this, and this problem must be pressing indeed when they make officers out of young students."

Plenty of Ammunition.

"Of ammunition they have enough. Japan, especially, has furnished a great deal. During the heavy fighting in July and August, the Russians may have occasionally been a little short of ammunition, but to give this as the reason for their defeat is merely a lame excuse. At all important points where decisive actions took place, they had enough ammunition. In Kovno we found huge mountains of ammunition, and in Kovno especially it was shown that the defeat of the Russians were due to other causes. Its location alone made Kovno one of the strongest of fortresses, and when an army surrenders such a position without holding it to the limit of its endurance, it becomes clear that the army is demoralized. It does not seem that the morale of the Russian army has improved since then. Our soldiers take prisoners of war who fall upon their captors' neck and with tears in their eyes thank them for having been captured."

To the question whether or not he thought a new Russian offensive likely, Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"A new Russian offensive is not probable, but they may try one nevertheless. In war one gets rid of the prophetic habit, particularly when dealing with intentions of the antagonist."

General Is Confident.

Of the possibility of having to meet simultaneously an offensive east and west, the field marshal said:

"If they attack on east and west, we shall hear them back east and west." Von Hindenburg was generous in his praise of the Bulgarian army, and spoke in glowing terms of the Austro-Hungarian, especially of their general staff chief, Conrad von Hotzen-dorf.

"A crushing defeat of the Italians would particularly please me," he said. "This war cannot close without its three principal camps, England, Serbia and Italy suffering the penalty which is rightfully theirs."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg also talked in a lighter vein. Reference was made to the statue of himself in Berlin into which people drive nails as a token of their pledge to contribute to charitable purposes. It was said that the huge wooden statue was more impressive by virtue of its size than of its beauty.

"They can nail me right heartily," said the field marshal with a smile, "so long as doing so brings in much money for good purposes."

He had merely done his duty, said von Hindenburg in rejoinder to a remark concerning his great popularity among the German people. He did not wish to be feted, but if necessary to meet popular wishes he could have himself struffed and placed on exhibition.

A book of beauty secrets will be sent free to any woman writing the Castilian Products company of Albuquerque. Also it contains some very valuable and interesting information about how to regain your youthfulness. The book will be distributed about January first. Write now and you will be sure to get a copy.

HOLY WAR GAINS PART OF AFRICA FROM ITALIANS

Berlin Hears Tribesmen Are Well Armed and Beating British Forces on Egyptian Border.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Berlin, Jan. 2 (via Wireless to Rayville).—An account of the uprising in Tripoli, which was reported last month to have resulted in the expulsion of the Italians from the entire city, was given out today by the Overseas News agency. The information was furnished by Suleiman-El-Baruni, who was deputy from Tripoli in the Turkish chamber prior to the Turco-Italian war, and led volunteer Arab forces against the Italians in the war.

"Suleiman-El-Baruni has arrived at Rayville, Bosnia, after a journey through northern Africa," says the news agency. "He states that when the sultan of Turkey proclaimed a holy war, all the Tripolitans arose. At the present time the Italians hold only the city of Tripoli and a small stretch of the coast which is protected by the guns of their warships."

Suleiman-El-Baruni also spoke of the situation in western Egypt where there has been fighting between the British and Senussi tribesmen.

"The tribesmen have a new army organized on modern lines with cannon and machine guns," the news agency says. "Suleiman-El-Baruni witnessed the battle at the Gulf of Sollum. He saw British soldiers who had been taken prisoner, and captured British rifles. He traveled to Matruh with the chief of the Senussi in an automobile captured from the British."

SIX-YEAR OLD BOY CROPPED.

I have a little girl six years old who has a great deal of trouble with croppies, writes W. E. Curry of Evansville, Ind. "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar, obtaining instant relief for her. My wife and I also use it and will say it is the best cure for a bad cold, cough, throat trouble and croup that I ever saw." Those terrible coughs that seem to tear one to pieces yield to Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold everywhere.

LOT AUCTION WILL CONTINUE FOR THREE DAYS

Salesmen Will Be on Ground at Reynolds Addition and Plats May Be Seen at P. F. McCanna's Office.

Because of the widespread interest shown by many people in Reynolds addition property, the auction sale, conducted for several days last week, will continue for the next three days, beginning today. Salesmen will be on the ground in the Reynolds addition today, Tuesday and Wednesday, prepared to show visitors the lots and give them desired information as to prices and terms. The prices received for lots during the auction, ranged from \$40 to \$200 and \$300 a pair. One young man bought in a fine pair of lots Saturday night for \$100, obtaining a piece of ground fifty by one hundred forty-two feet by paying ten dollars down and a guarantee that he would have no interest or taxes to pay during 1916 provided he paid the remaining \$90 before January 1, 1917.

Plats showing the location of the Reynolds addition lots and approximate auction sale prices may be seen at any time at P. F. McCanna's real estate office, which will remain open evenings for the next few days in order to accommodate those who cannot look after such matters in the day time. Salesmen will be at the Reynolds addition all day today from 9 o'clock until 5:30.

Those who buy lots now will not be required to pay any interest or taxes during 1916 provided they pay the entire purchase price in installments to suit during the next twelve months.

INDIAN CHIEF, 90 YEARS OLD, TRIES SUICIDE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Chicago, Jan. 2.—Ogallala, 90-year-old Indian chief, is in a hospital here in a serious condition as the result of a self-inflicted wound made with a razor today.

Ogallala was a survivor of Custer's last fight. He had five wives at the time he was a companion of Rain in The Face, Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and other chiefs who gave the government so much trouble but slight



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H-44

Vegas Has Quiet New Year.
East Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 2.—The New Year's eve celebration in Las Vegas resulted in but one arrest, a man being "pinched" for pernicious shooting.

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You'll find full details of "Sunset's Letter Contest," in the January Number.

The subscriber who sends us the best letter giving the "reasons why" a certain ad in the January Sunset made the deepest impression gets \$25; \$15 for the second best letter; \$10 for the third; \$5 apiece for the fourth and fifth best.

Sunset comes to you, hereafter, in new garb—a larger, more convenient size; the so-called flat shape.

It's easier to read; bigger and better illustrations and more reading matter and better than ever in every way.